General Weyler to the captain generala middle course and issuing a friendly warn-ing to Spain, which will serve to take the wind out of the jingoes' sails and at the same time convince Spain that the United States has real interests in Cuba and can-not refuse recognition of the rebels if an amelioration of the island does not promptly occur. If President Cleveland is inclined to go further, he might press home rule on pain, offering, maybe, to guarantee the

The Globe says: "The Senate's resoluon is another gigantic enlargement of the conro- doctrine, and should the House of epresentatives indorse the Senate's resoution and President Cleveland yield to ressure, Spain will be brought to face ab-ect submission or war with a somewhat atronger power. Should the proud, sensi-tive Spanish nation prefer the latter sooner than sacrifice its honor, international sympathles will be on its side. It would be quite profitless, of course, to remind the Chauvinist Senators how keen was American indignation at the time of the civil war

at the idea of a foreign nation according belligerent rights to the rebels."

The St. James Gazette says: "The jingo eggs which the President thought proper to hatch in a highly artificial incubator in December have produced a brood which will give him and the statesmen of the United States a great deal of trouble as it will give him and the statesmen of the United States a great deal of trouble as it grows to maturity. It is an easy task to stir national self-conceit and pretension to fever heat, but it is not so easy to reduce the temperature again. The steam developed must be blown off somewhere. After twisting the lion's tail and the talk of intervening in Turkey, it is now Cuba. For a country which fought a stupendous war to suppress a revolt of its own citizens, the Senate's action goes very far, indeed. The Senate's action goes very far, indeed. The sacred right of any state to maintain its own unity and to suppress its own rebels without foreign intervention was what the North valiantly poured out its blood and dollars for. But it seems that European governments having subjects and territories in the neighborhood of the American continent have no rights. The American retort in the neighborhood of the American continent have no rights. The American retort
that Lincoln's government is as good as
Christina's in Cuba is a bad and dangerous
argument which may carry the United
States a long way. The Cubans, no doubt,
have not been well governed and suffer
much from an administration which is often
lax and not too honest. But if the United States arrogate the right to upset every government not administered according to its ideals as understood in the rule of public affairs, Washington and New York will have a great deal to do, and they might begin by reforming Venezuela. The Monroe doctrine is of uncommon flexibility to adaption, and it may say 'hands off' to all Europs and 'hands on' for the United States where the transmarine possessions of a European power are concerned. This principle is applied to Cuba, which is not part of the American continent to-day. Why not to Fiji, Manilla and New Zealand

## THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS. Certified Copy Will Probably Be Sent

to the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- There is a strong possibility that the Cuban resolutions may not be brought before the House until Tuesday, and perhaps not before Wednesday, Members in charge of the legislative appro priation bill, which has the floor at present predict that one or two days of next week will be required to finish that bill, and until It is out of the way Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, cannot move con sideration of the Cuban question. It is thought that a motion will be made in the House to substitute the Senate resolutions for those reported from the House committee, but Chairman Hitt does not believe that such a motion would carry. If the House adopts the resolution of its own committee of which Mr. Hitt is the author, a conference between the two houses to settle the differences will be necessary. Many members think that the statements in the two resotions do not differ materially in effect, Both of them say that the revolutionists should be accorded belligerent rights, and, while the last paragraph of the Senate resopresented by Senator Cameron reabout the independence of Cuba, the House resolution says: "It is the sense of Congress that the government of the United States d use its good offices and friendly in uence" to establish a government by the olution declares that the governent of the United States should be perpare to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention if necessary. Some nocratic leaders of the House think resolution should be made a joint instead of a concurrent one, that it may re-ceive the signtaure of the President. This entucky, and Mr. Money, of Mississippi, berations of the committee on the ns, and there may be an attempt to carry it into effect in the House. They hole that there is doubt of the validity of a con

current resolution, which, according to the a large contingent of the House believes that on is an act for the executive alone. which Congress cannot carry into effect. An impression seems to have prevailed that as the Senate resolution was a concurrent resolution, and as such does not require the President's signature, that the President would not receive official notice of its passage, if adopted by the House, but this is incorrect. It is the practice of Congress to ertified copies of concurrent reso to the head of the department having juris-diction of their subject matter, and in a case like the Cuban resolution, both the President and Secretary of State doubtless would have heir attention called to them by means of certified copies. Moreover, under the new printing law, it would be necessary to send such copies to Secretary Olney, as that law equires concurrent congressional resolu-ions to be printed with the laws of each easion published by the government. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who has een credited with representing the views of

the administration in the Senate, called at the State Department to-day and had an in-terview with Secretary Olney, presumably rulet apparent that the administration is seriously concerned at the prospects of action by Congress that may lead to an open issue between the two branches of the government, although the hope is now expressed that the matter will blow over without harm if undue haste in the proceedings can be avoided. The reluctance of the administration to recognize even the bedigerency of the insurgents, much less going to the length of recognizing their independence, is based upon the best information it has been able to obtain from the seat of trouble. The State Department has not acepted, without careful examination and corroboration wherever possible, statements coming from either the h government or from the Cuban symers in this country as to the actual state of affairs in the unhappy island. It has been exceedingly difficult to arrive at the exact facts, and while it is realized that the natter collected necessarily is imperfect, till it is founded upon the best and most mpartial statements that the department s able to control, namely, the reports of the United States consular officers in Cuba. The general tendency of these reports, it is learned, is to establish the fact that the naurgent cause is not nearly as strong as en supposed in Congress, and that ditions now exist the administration ld not be warranted in extending recogion to what it must regard as a guerrilla vement. Besides, the administration is opinion, based on the facts revealed by the consular reports, that if left to their own devices the insurgents cannot prevail against the Spanish forces in Cuba, and believing that Congress has been misled as to the facts and carried away by enthusiasm to false conclusions, the executive authorities probably will take steps to lay before the influential members of the adinistration party the facts upon which it should not take active steps in the Cuban-

Consul-General Williams Resigns. World from Havana, Cuba, says: The Diario de la Marina publishes the following: "The American press announces that Mr. Williams, consul-general of the United resignation. The announcement is inexact, and we are confident that it has been pub-Vashington at this period when the sub-ect of belligerency is under discussion." The New York World, however, makes the direct assertion that the State Depart-ment at Washington is already in posses-sion of the resignation of Consul-general

Joy at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 20.-When the news was received here that the Cuban belligerent rights resolution had passed the Senate the Cubans of this city were wild with delight. The cannon belched forth salutes for every State in the Union and for Guba. Firecrackers were exploded all over the city, and ekyrockets illuminated the heavens. Americans joined with the Cubans in the popular demonstration.

A New Flew of the Matter. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29.-Col. M. F. Dominguez, of the Cuban Junta, now in this city, claims to have received this

morning a letter from a high official in the State Department at Washington, maintaining that the action of the Senate yesterday would be halled with delight by the Spanish Cabinet. The intervention of the United States would permit Spain to withdraw from Cuba with honor, where otherwise she would be forced in six months to give up. months to give up.

French Not Surprised. PARIS, Feb. 29 .- The Temps, alluding to the resolution of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba, says: "The United States has had an eye upon Cuba for a long time, and the vote in the Senate is no surprise. If President Cleveland aspires to re-election he had better obey the resolution. Spain must follow with anxiety the events which are passing and in course of preparation at Washington." The Republique Française expresses the opinion that the vote of the United States Senate is a "grave breach of

international courtesy," adding: "The language of the Senators would justify the strongest protest." THE SPANISH ARMY.

About 150,000 Men Will Have Been Sent to Cuba by October.

HAVANA, Feb. 29 .- The steamers San Fernandina and Colon arrived here to-day from Spain bringing reinforcements of four thousand troops, consisting of the Almansa, Alburna, Gulpusecoa and Infante battalions. They were acorded a most enthusiastic reception. General Weyler will publish another circular after all the reinforcements have arrived here from Spain.

After the last engagement which he had with the insurgents, a reconnoitering party belonging to General Linare's column found twenty-two more killed. The bodies of the insurgents had been hidden in the woods. The newspapers and the people generally are not compelled to fall back on the heliographic stations for communication between different points, as the telegraph lines are nearly all in use.

It is now believed that the insurrection will not be crushed until October of the present year, at which time Spain will have sent 150,000 troops to Cuba, in order that the island may be completely occupied by the military. The military authorities here will shortly have at their disposition two thousand mountain guns of rapid-fire pattern.

trying to interrupt the construction of the railroad there. Thirteen soldiers were killed and the bodies of nine insurgents were picked up on the field.

Heliograph stations have been completed at Candelaria, Palacio and Consolacion. Colonel Hornadez has been engaged with insurgent forces on the limits of the provces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, and he has also had a skirmish with a force of insurgents which succeeded in crossing the military line along the borders of Santa

Lieutenant Colonel Palanack, while reconnoitering at San Lino, had a skirmish with a force of five hundred insurgents, supposed to have been commanded by Maceo. In addition the column of troops commanded by Colonels Jorro and Vasquez have had a brush with the insurgents, who left five killed and one wounded behind them. The lieves Maceo and Gomez have passed three miles from Macagua, going in the direction of Leja Paulaland toward the Sierra Morena. Generals Prats and Arolas are pursuing Maceo and Gomez, and the governmen has already sent by steamers, north and south of the coast, and by land, fourteen battalions of infantry, nine squadrons of cavalry and fourteen mountain guns to reinforce General Pando in the province of

Alfredo Betancour' and seventeen pris-oners of war have arrived at Raggy. Alfredo Betancourt was recently sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment for taking part in the insurrection.

Official advices received here are to the effect that the Spanish troops have succeeded in bringing about the separation of Gomez and Maceo. It is believed that Gomez will be forced to go back into the province of Santa Clara, while Maceo will be compelled to retrace his steps westward through the province of Havana. It is reported that he now has in his command fourteen hundred insurgents. The reformists now assert that the war

will operate to put an end to all prospects of reforms in the near future. These demands for reformation in the methods of administration of government in Cuba. they assert, are in reality the cause of the

An incident has come to light showing that the Spanish soldiers are doing execution on the hearts of the ladies, as well as upon the bodies of the insurgents. Senorita Ana Merida is a dark-eyed Spanish miss from Malaga, who left all to follow her lover, who is a cornetist in the Wadras battalion, to the war in Cuba. She disguised herself as a soldier and went with the young cornetist to the camp, and it was not until the fifth day out that her sex was betrayed. The young woman, nothing daunted, now demands permission to marry the man of her heart and to go to the field with the battalion as a canteen

Brigadier General of the Civil Guard Emiliano Lono has been appointed military Governor of Havana. Gen. Suarez Valdez has been appointed to a similar position in Pinar del Rio.

ONE NEGRO LYNCHED

And Another Likely to Be Strung Up if the Mob Catches Him. BLACKVILLE, S. C., Feb. 29. - Calvin Kennedy, colored, was lynched by a mol of thirty men at Windsor, near here, last night. Eight months ago Kennedy and another negro named Wade, forc bly carried with reference to the further proceedings in Miss Sallie Webb to the home of a colored Congress upon the Cuban resolutions. It is woman and assaulted her. They forced woman and assaulted her. They forced her to keep the matter a secret by threats of death. The young woman, who will become a mother in a few days, has, until yesterday, kept the secret. The mob is now scouring the country for Wade, and he will be lynched if caught.

Shot a Woman Five Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.-In a fit of insane jealousy Thomas Cooley, twenty-eight years old, of this city, shot and mortally wounded Miss Kate Flynn, twenty-seven years old, last night, at the corner of Sec-ond avenue and Seventy-ninth street. The injured woman was taken to the Flower Hospital in a dying condition and the man was arrested. The shooting was one of the most brutal in the records of the police, for the unfortunate woman was fairly rid-dled with bullets, three of them having taken effect in her back and two in her head. The sixth shot went wild and sunk into the casing of a door in a saloon, where the woman ran to escape from her pursuer.

Justified in Killing Dr. Seaman. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.-The coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of the Broadway dentist, Dr. E. A. Dill, who shot and killed Dr. J. J. Seaman, his assistant, last Thursday after the latter had badly wounded his employer. Dr. Dill, who was shot through the right breast, is thought to be improving at the City Hospital.

Shot Annie Muzz and Himself. DENVER, Col., Feb. 29,-Thomas Jones, an iron molder, shot Mrs. Annie Muzz the face, inflicting a serious but not necessarily fatal wound, and then shot himself in the head, dying instantly, last night, at the house of the woman. Jones was a widower, with five children, and Mrs. Muzz NEW YORK, March 1 .- A special to the a widow. Her refusal to marry him was the cause of the tragedy.

Two Brothers Lynched. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 29.-Paul Frances and Gilbert Frances were taken States at this capital, has presented his from fall and lynched by a mob to-day in front of the courthouse at Convent. St. James parish. They attempted a few nights ished in the interest of the laborants of ago to burglarize the store and residence of the rebels to influence the Congress at Mr. M. G. George, and assaulted his wife.

Obituary. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.-Gen. William Moffatt Reilly died in this city to-day, aged seventy-four years. Deceased was a prominent volunteer soldier during the war BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 29.—Rev. Allen Thompson died here to-day. He was born in Burlington county on May 21, 1796.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.-Gen. Albrechts Stoch died to-day at Oestreich, on the Rhine. Won by Showalter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.-The third me in the championship chess match between Showalter and Kemeny was played at the Franklin Chess Clubrooms to-night and was won by Showalter, Kemeny resigning on the forty-third move. Kemeny again chose the Petroff defense, but it was carried out on different lines without any better resuits. The games now stand two wins for Showalter and one draw.

DR. HUNTER RETIRES

WITHDRAWS FROM THE RACE FOR THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Democrats Cast Sixty-One Votes for Blackburn, but Republicans Scatter Their Ballots.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 29.-The fact that there were a number of absentees at the Republican caucus last night made it certain that, although the caucus decided to stand by the nominee, he would fail to get the full party vote. The absentees included Senator Landes, who sprung the sensation yesterday in regard to the agreement signed by Dr. Hunter. Senator Landes, as well as several others, are said to have expressed the determination not to vote for Dr. Hunter. Perhaps the biggest crowd of the session saw the joint assembly ballot for Senator to-day. The call of the roll showed 130 members present; necessary to a choice, 66. It was stated that Senator Blackburn's friends intended to force the balloting and try to elect that candidate.

At the conclusion of the roll call Representative Lyons arose and read a communication from Dr. Hunter, in which he withdrew from the race. He said, among other things, that, as the session was drawing to a close, he would absolve the members of his party from their pledge to vote for him as the caucus nominee. The communication, which was addressed "To the Republicans of the joint Assembly," follows: "Honored by a nomination at your hands

I feel that the same complications exist, and that a continuation of my candidacy might prevent the election of a Republican Sen- December, 1862, found the Union army driven ator, and, having at heart the success of the party for whose triumph I have tolled so hard and long. I feel that it is my duty as a wide scene of apparently hopeless disaster. The excesses committed at Guato and Punta
Brava are said to have been the work of the military mayor of Marianso, the Marquis de Cervara, who is a Cuban.

The garrison of Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, has repelled an attack of a force of insurgents which had been trying to interrupt the construction of the

The withdrawal, which caused a sensation. was taken to mean that Dr. Hunter realized that further desertions would occur, and that, rather than prolong the agony, he would retire now and not wait until he was forced. The Blackburn people were smiling. They voted for their nominee with enthusiasm. The joint ballot developed the fact that no one as yet had been de-cided on by the Republicans as a unit, although to-night a caucus will be held and Because of the number of candidates the

announcement of the result of the ballot was delayed for some time, although it was known at once that there had been no election. The ballot resulted: Blackburn. 61; Bennett, 4; Burnam, 6; S. H. Stone, 8; Deboe, 7; Holt, 8; Finley, 7; Pratt, 2; Diche, 1; Hunter, 4; Worthington, 2; Blanford, 3; Buckner, 5; Carlisle, 1, Farleigh, 1; rest scattering. The joint assembly then ad-In the House Mr. Thorne tried to sidetrack the Werner-Tompkins contest by suspending the rules, this case being the order of

business. His motion was lost, nearly all the Democrats voting "no." Debate on the contest case continued until cut off by the The name of Governor Bradley has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Senator. It is said that he would not refuse a nomination if offered. Dr. Hunter left Frankfort to-night for Wash-

OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER. Address Issued by Prominent Demo-

crats of Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29 .- As the result of a call issued several days ago, three hundred prominent Missouri Democrats who are opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 assembled here to-day to protest, as they term it, against being "read out of the party." Among the more prominent leaders present were Chairman Charles F. Maffit, of the Democratic State central committee, Congressman U. S. Hall, ex-Governor Francis and Hon. James O. Brodhead.

A lengthy address to the Democrats of Missouri was adopted unanimously. It starts out by declaring that the unprecedented action of calling the State convention to meet in Sedalia, on April 15, to elect delegates to the national convention, three months in advance of the meetting of that convention, was done with the avowed purpose of influencing the party in other States and committing the national Democracy to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the relative commercial value of the two metals, and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world. The addres then

goes on to say: "To make in the country at large a showing of strength they do not possess, the advocates of this policy openly avow the intention to secure the national delegates from every district in the State if need be, by depriving voters of the several districts of the right, never before questioned, of choosing their own representatives and electing them through the action of the entire body of the State convention. And, while these advocates of free silver propose, if they find themselves in a majority in the State convention, to deny all right of representation to the minority, many of them at the same time avow their purpose not to submit to the majority in the national convention if that majority shall be adverse to them, but to array the Democracy of Missouri against the platform and nominee of the national

Democracy. "It is the highest duty of all Democrats who hold to the ancient faith of the party to no longer tamely submit to a policy which has brought upon the party nothing but humiliation and is fraught with menace to the best interests of the country. We, therefore, loyal Democrats, call on the voters of the party everywhere throughout the State to make an open, active and organized opposi-tion to the effort to commit the party to a policy which can only end in disaster, and, if all who hold with us will assert themselves by voice and by vote, we may yet rescue the State from the threatened misfortune of Republican rule. A committee on organization composed of two delegates from each congressional dis-

trict was appointed, with ex-Governor Fran-This committee will collect funds and organize the State for a hot campaign along anti-free silver lines. To-night a largely attended mass meeting was ..... at Music Hall. Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was to have been present and make the address of the evening, but was unable to come on account of illness. Ex-Governor Francis, Congressman W. S. Hall and others

Two Sets of Delegates. HEMPSTEAD, Tex., Feb. 29 .- The Republican convention of the First congressional district met here to-day and split in fifteen minutes. As both sides remained in the hall, a riot was narrowly averted several times. The peace officers refused to take a hand in preserving order. Cuney, who is the head of the Allison boom in Texas, controlled the regulars, who elected Bailey Sparks, of Houston, and J. M. Caldwell, of Navasota, as delegates uninstructed. Cuney was indorsed for delegate at large. The bolters elected Daniel Taylor, of Navasota, and H. Lawson, of Montgomery, one being for Reed and the other for McKinley. Cuney carried his point and it was an Alli-

Wisconsin Also for McKinley. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 29 .- Eleven county conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State convention and to congressional conventions have been held in Wisconsin up to to-night. Eight conventions have instructed delegates for McKinley. The other three did not instruct the delegates chosen, but all are pronounced McKinley men. The indications are that the State will send an instructed McKinley delegation

Crisp Would Be a Senator. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 29.-Ex-Speaker Crisp is out in a letter to the Democrats of the Third congressional district, announcing that he will not again be a candidate for Representative, but will instead be a can-lidate for United States Senator. He says it s his ambition to represent Georgia in the

Kansas for McKinley. TOPEKA, Ken., Feb. 29 .- Thirty Republican county conventions to select delegates

to the State convention were held to-day. Nearly all of the conventions instructed their delegates in favor of McKinley, and it is now certain Kansas will send a solid McKinley delegation to St. Louis.

PYTHIANS DISSATISFIED.

Western Members May Hold an En-

campment at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 29.-There is alleged to be dissatisfaction in Pythian circles over the decision to take the biennial conclave from Minneapolis and give it to Cleveland. J. Frank Wheaton, editor of the Pythian Advocate, has been in communication with a number of Western brigadiers and a proposition is being considered to hold an independent Western encampment next August in Minneapolis. Mr. Wheaton says that the project has already been ap-proved by a number of the brigadiers and that a conference will be held in this cfty next week to formaly consider it.

"BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM." How the Song Inspired the Discouraged Union Soldiers.

Boston Commonwealth. The death of Colonel Stone leaves a sad vacancy in the ranks of the Loyal Legion. He was one of the board of officers of the commandery of this State. A man of absolute purity of life, of the simplicity and unselfishness of a little child, but ready for duty wherever duty called, Colonel Stone had made friends everywhere.

We are glad to be told that he has left some full memoirs of his military experience and of other experience in which he

was closely knit in with the history of the country. It is to be hoped that these may be so edited that they may be generally read and appreciated. An interesting narration by him, prepared for a private occasion but a few weeks ago, calls to light an important incident of the war which has not been in print before. He said:

"The battle of Stone's River, fought near for United States Senator, I have for many days struggled to carry your banner to victory. Yet, as you all know, from the very start, unfortunate complications have prevented my election. Your session is drawing to a close, and, although last night your caucus unanimously agreed to stand by me, and some days of 1862 and the opening days of 1863, was one of the most bloody, fierce and obstinate of all the many conflicts during the war of the rebellion. The weather was bitter cold; it rained and snowed alternately, and froze continually. Every hour, after the hostile

> ursuit. This left the Union army-sadiy iminished in numbers, but still strong and onfident in spirit-masters of the hardof victory, but a victory so dearly bought as to leave the impress of sad and inerad icable memories on all our hearts. "Coincident with this victory came the immortal proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued on the 1st day of January, 1863, ordering and declaring that 'all persons held as slaves \* \* are, and henceforward shall be, free;' and that the military and naval authorities of the United States 'will recog-

nize and maintain the freedom of such per-"The calm and judicial tone of this sublime proclamation can, at this day, faintly convey an idea of the profound impression it made upon all the people, and especially upon the soldiers in the Union army, whose solemn duty it became to recognize and maintain it. Among those soldiers were thousands from Kentucky and Tennessee who had just passed through the awful scenes of battle. Of their devotion to the Union there could be no question. But how would they receive the proclamation which was to work such a revolution in the entire social life of the South? Already several officers had resigned from the service, in anticipation of the impend-

"It remained, however, for a single regi-ment to test the issue." In that regiment was an officer of some legal acquirements who succeeded in persuading most of his fellow-officers that, in consequence of the proclamation, the character of the contest had been changed, and that the terms of the implied contract under which they had enlisted had been violated. They ought, therefore, to be allowed to leave a service which placed them in a false position. Accordingly, nearly every officer of that regiment tendered his resignation. "As soon as these letters reached head quarters General Rosecrans directed his provost marshal to bring the offending officers before him. There was no difficulty in tracing the origin of the concerted action to it source; indeed, he openly acknowledged and fustified his conduct, and refused to retract, though all the rest, as soon as they realized the position in which they were

placed, withdrew the obnoxious communica "It did not take long to decide wha should be done with the author of the intended mischief. Orders were given to parade the brigade to which he belonged. The culprit was then, under custody of a cor-poral's guard, marched into the middle of the square, and an order read, reciting his disloyalty and dismissing him in disgrace from the service. A sergeant stepped for-ward, broke his sword, cut off and flung away his shoulder straps, and then, to the tune of "The Rogue's March," he was drummed out of camp, and so disappeared "This summary proceeding, though

silenced any further open expression of dis satisfaction, left an unpleasant feeling. The absolute tyranny of military rule does not always convince one's reason. Something was wanting to make the anxious soldlers forget their hardships, to cheer their dis-content, to relieve the strain of strict martial law, and to substitute willing action "Just at this time a glee club from Chi-cago appeared, and brought the needed remedy. It went through the camp, singing with great spirit a number of new and stirring songs, to the intense delight of the men. Among them was the animated lyric

which to this day thrills the heart of every 'Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, Shouting the battlecry of Freedom! "This song ran like wild-fire through the amps. It gave the needed vent to the pent-up feelings, which might almost as easily have been turned into chronic discontent. But it was when the verse was

"We'll welcome to our members The loyal, true and brave; And although he may be poor He shall never be a slave. -that the feeling became overwhelming.

At once the last two lines were adopted as containing the soldier's creed. They were on everybody's lips. With instinctive quickness they were made to apply to the proc-lamation in which the President had rever-ently invoked 'the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Al-"That song did more than any other simple agency to bring the hearts of the soldiers, quickly and strenuously, to the support of emancipation. No order, no

proclamation, no victory on the battlefield. even could have done so much for the good cause. The army at once became a unit on the great question of freedom, of which this lyric is well named the 'Battle Cry.'

A Judicious Playwright.

New York Commercial-Advertiser. The dramatic author, Bronson Howard, is very frank and honest gentleman. The other night at an informal dinner to a theatrical friend he took the company into his confidence and declared that after a year and a half's work on a comedy he had decided that he had failed in his intention and ambition, and had ruthlessly destroyed the manuscript rather than inflict it upon the though he was under contract to hand it at a near date to a manager. If most dramatic authors were able to forfeit their contracts we should have less failure on the stage. Few dramatic authors, however, have been as successful in accumulating wealth as Mr. Howard, and cannot, therefore, ruthlessly throw away the work of a year and a half rather than trust it to the igment of the public. Mr. Howard always llows himself a year, at least, in his contracts to write a play, and only when he feels like it. He never lets anything go until he is entirely satisfied that he has done his best. Even when he is satisfied he is not confident that the public will be. The first night of one of his plays is, therefore, an ordeal to him, he says, that it takes him several weeks to recover from.

How It Sounds on the Stage. "Then the talking," I added, "in boxes I mean-do you hear it?" "Of course I hear it. The acoustic pro erties which carry my voice to the aud

ence carry their voices back to me. Indeed the talking often drowns the orchestra and I can distinctly hear what is said. You can fancy it not pleasant, when I am working up to a great passage, to have brought to my ears that 'Calve looks tired to-night,' or 'Melba is my favorite,' or 'She really is quite graceful, considering her size.' Then insult will be added to injury by the late arrival of your 'smart set,' who has brought back with her from the other side a colossal diamond comb, and, arranging the comb in the back of her hair, this soclety lady turns her back to the stage and to the singers and sets up a rival show, for the benefit of those who can see her, and a rival performance by her actions and

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MANY TURKS ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF THEIR SULTAN.

Widespread Conspiracy for the Overthrow of Abdul Hamid-Over Two Hundred Armenians Arrested.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 29.-The police and military authorities have been taking steps for some time past to get at the facts in what seems to be widespread conspiracy, with headquarters in this city and branches all over the empire. Affairs yesterday and to-day reached a point when it was fudged that energetic action could no longer be delayed, and over 200 Armenians and numbers of Turks have been arrested. The Turkish officials claim that the arrests were made simply as a precaution against the possibility of hostile manifestation against the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, on the occasion of his visit to the Topkapou palace, the Stamboul quarter, to-day, on the occasion of the Midramzah festival. Extensive military and police preparations were taken, The route followed by the Sultan was lined on both sides by picked troops; behind the soldiers were the uniformed police, who had instructions to arrest any person, Armenian or Turk, who might act in a manner calcu-

lated to arouse suspicion. There is no denying that the Turks are rapidly becoming far more dangerous to the rule of Abdul Hamid than the half-crushed Armenians, although the revolutionary agents of the latter are still busily at work. But their plan of campaign seems to hav undergone a decided change, for they apnear to have become convinced that their only hope of any kind of redress in the nature of partial self-government lies in the young Turk party. This continually strengthening party is becoming bolder as

time elapses; the murmuring among the pop-ulace is more distinct and it has reached the ears of the palace officials in an unmistakable manner, causing the utmost uneasiness and anxiety. Outwi ting the hostile powers when secretly backed up by Russia is a comparatively easy task when compared with confronting a possible uprising of a strong section of Turks themselves. The Turks are incensed against the Armenians for the agitation which they have fostered, but they are also very bitter against the long-continued misrule of the palace peo-ple. Thus the Armenian agitators have really een playing into the hands of the government, and it is only now, when the disturb ances and their sequences have subsided that the situation is becoming apparent. Therefore, the feeling among the Turks against the Sultan has nothing to do with the Armenians, the treatment they have been subjected to or their alleged grievances. It is due to the wrongs suffered by the Turks themselves and the terrible oppression of the secret police and tax-gatherers. might not go further than the plundering of favorites and a probable improvement thereby in the general situation. It takes a good

Among the lower classes here the matter he palaces, etc., the ousting of the palace deal of abuse of power, however, to arouse the Moslem population to this pitch of revolt. But among other classes of the population the feeling of discontent is far deeper and much more serious. The Softas and the Ulemah, the army and the navy, are fairly ripe for an outbreak, as is well known at the palace. The army and the navy, it should be added, may be calculated to follow the lead of the Ulemah and Softas in anything. and when it is admitted that the two latter classes are dangerously discontented, the situntion is, indeed, critical. Then again, among the official class gen-erally the deposition of the Sultan is eagerly looked forward to now, no longer as a vague

possibility, but as a decided probability. The young Turk party demand a constitution, a parliament and free institutions, and there are people here bold enough to predict that they will get their demands before long. What the Turks are looking for is a real leader. When he appears it is safe to predict that the rule of the palace favorite will soon be ended, one way or the other, by the depo-sition of the Sultan and by the placing of some other man in his place, or by the adoption of a constitution and parliament, which may make material changes in everything throughout the empire.

The embassadors of the powers are keep-

ing their respective governments fully in-formed regarding the situation, but the presence of the extra gunboats here is now a matter for congratulation among them, as there is no longer the same fear as before that a disturbance here would result in great danger to the foreign population of Constantinople and its suburbs. Too Much Wind for Yachts.

MARSEIILES, Feb. 29.-The opening of the yachting season in the Riviera to-day was not under favorable conditions. So strong a wind was blowing that the race of the big yachts had to be called off after one round had been sailed. Before the start, lowever, the Prince of Wales's Britannia

was obliged to retire. Ailsa and Satanita. the latter now the property of Charles Day Rose, were, therefore, the only starters. Satanita fouled a buoy in crossing the line, and Ailsa had the best of the start. She was, however, quickly passed by her rival. The wind had so greatly increased when the first round had been sailed that racing was unsafe, and the contest was declared void. The five-tonners' race between Dusky Queen, owned by Charles Day Rose, Angelia and Delanagh, was won by the last-named boat. Mr. Goelet's new twenty-rater Samphire, built expressly to beat Howard Gould's Niagara, followed the big yachts and behaved extremely well in the heavy sea.

Origin of the Nansen Rumor. BERGEN, Norway, Feb. 29 .- The Aftenbladt announces that the pilot Klaebo, who accompanied Captain Wiggins on his Arctic expedition, has just returned from Yeniseisk, in the northern part of Siberia, where in the latter part of January he heard a cus-toms official remark that Dr. Nansen was re-turning from the pole, which he had all but reached. He did not inquire as to the origin of the rumor, because he thought that the official was joking.

American Artist Decorated. PARIS, Feb. 29.-The list of artists on whom decorations have been conferred by the French government during the past year was made public to-day by the Ministre des Beaux Arts. The list was an unusually short one, there being only four names on it. The only American mentioned was William H. Howe, the cattle painter of

New York, on whom was conferred the decoration of officier d'Academie. Exiled from the Transvanl. SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 29. - Captain Heaney, the American citizen was one of Dr. Jameson's officers engaged in the Transvaal raid, and who was shipped with his companions on board a British

troop ship from South Africa and liberated at Port Said, is a passenger on board the American line steamship St. Louis, which sailed from this port for New York to-day. Cable Notes. has resigned his post in conseq Turkish misgovernment of the island. The members of the Johannesburg reform

committee resent the repeated delays in bringing them to trial. Their bail gives them only a nominal liberty, and the pay-ment of the guards cost them £20 daily.

COLD WEATHER IN AFRICA.

Natives Sometimes Frozen to Death in Some Parts of the Continent. New York World.

"In spite of all that has been written lately about the Transvaal republic most ple have an utterly mistaken idea about said Albert Gerard Thiers, the tenor. who is well acquainted with it, the other day. "Most people, I find, think that any spot in Africa is torrid and terrifically hot at all times, whereas, in reality, many of the nights, and particularly in June, are very cold, and it takes all the rugs and blankets that one possesses to keep him

"Though the midday sun is almost a warm as any summer day," the tenor went on, "one needs to be well provided with covering if he proposed to pass the night on the veldt. To give you some idea of the cold of the plains at night I may tell you that a few winters ago several natives on their way to the fields were frozen stiff on the road from Pretoria to Potchefstrom. "Several of our party one day started from Bloemfontein for Pretoria, where the shooting was particularly good, taking with us a couple of boys to carry our traps, which consisted of a change of linen, or rather flannels, a pair of blankets each, the cooking utensils and a spare gun. We had for our companion a young man whom we had met a few days previous to our departure-a young Scotchman but lately arrived in the country "Starting about 2 o'clock in the after-noon, we walked briskly, with occasional

halts for coffee, until about 10 o'clock at night, when the moon shone out in full and we decided to turn in for the night. The wind was already blowing pretty fresh and we looked about for a place in the veldt where the ant hills were the thickest, so that we could set fire to two of them to heat our kettles and keep us warm during the bivouac. After having a cup of coffee and sitting around the fire until thoroughly warmed, our party slipped off their boots, and, putting them under our heads for pulled our blankets over our heads and feet and were soon fast asleep, imag-ining, of course, the Scotchman would do

"About 2 o'clock, when the night was coldest, we were all awakened by a dreadful groaning, and pulling our heads from out our coverings, were astonished to see Mac huddled up on the ground, with nothing over him but a rubber overcoat, shivering, chattering and moaning piteously. The fire was out. An icy wind was sweeping around the veldt. 'Good gracious, Mac,
what's the matter? Where are your blankets?' we cried. 'I didn't bring any,' chattered the unfortunate youth. 'Didn't bring
any? Then what on earth was that big bundle the Kaffi was carrying?" 'That is my b-best clothes,' moaned the sufferer.
"We were soon up and bundled the poor llow into our own blankets, and waking the boys we made up a roaring fire and thawed him back to life. The next day, on arriving at Winberg, you should have seen Mac rushing in to the nearest store, and, regardless of 's'ller,' buy two of the vever, the Prince of Wales's Britannia thickest blankets to be had. This man had ried away her main halyard block and never slept before outside of four walls,

and had fondly imagined that in Africa he would need no covering. He made a com-mon mistake about Africa."

Street.

The New Boy.

New York Journal. A patient and much enduring father said the other day: "The new woman is being superseded rapidly by the new boy. This precocious child, whose impertinence is put the public school and tells his father that he really must not drink or smoke a cigar. He will describe the ingredients of the food he eats; will tell you that milk is com-posed of gluton, starch, mineral and fat, and that it is the only toing that has all those substances in it. He will tell you that sugar is good for you, and that saliva in your mouth turns it to starch at once. He will tell you a hundred and one things that only a doctor should know, and the consequence is that the latter-day youth will smoke and drink more than his predecessor simply because he has been in-itiated into the mysteries of practices that he never should have heard of-practically, at all events-until he reached maturity. is no use to mince words on the matter— this alcohol-tobacco teaching is ruinous to the children, and should be stricken out of the curriculum at once."

May Be Forgiven.

Once upon a time a rural paper, noting the decease of a beloved sister in the faith observed feelingly that "with the except of a few months in the summer of li when she took lessons on the plano, her life was without a stain." So it may be said of President Harper that the information that he not only plays a cornet, but has led a village band, is doing more to nullify a subsequent life of usefulness than nullify a subsequent life of userumess any suspected details of youthful indiscretion. But President Harper has earned the cheek himself on the forbearance of Chicago, and if he is truly the community which esteems and reveres bid him go and sin no more.

Burns Files Suit.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 29.—Simon Burms the was deposed from the presidency of filed a bill in equity against the officers of the assembly in which he asks that the said defendants be perpetually enjoined from interfering with the plaintiff in the enjoyment of his rights and privileges as a member and president of the said assembly, and that the resolution or motion purporting to expel the said plaintiff from office be declared null and void. No order was made and the court took the papers. and the court took the papers.

Barred Out.

Philadelphia Press.

George Washington never told a lie. He cannot pose as the patron saint of the Havana authorities.



The happiness of married life depends on the wife's health tener than on any other one contion. An ailing woman is a source and a burden and drag upon her hus-band. Women by taking more interest in their own physical condition would ay the best foundaion for married happiness and every other happiness. More than half the

suffering which sape the energies and sours the disposition of women is directly traceable to some disorder of the organs distinctly feminine. There is no real need of such troubles; they are invariably cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which reaches and strengthens the internal generative organs as no other treatment can possibly do. By restoring health and strength to this most important part of the feminine constitution, the "Fa-

vorite Prescription" gives new tone and en-ergy to all the rest of the body. One of the most deeply interesting and truly educative books ever written is the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This splendid volume of 1008 pages, includes ninety pages on the subject of diseases peculiar to women, with directions for home treatment, rendering unnecessary the embarrassing "examinations," and generally useless "local treatment," so dreaded by modest women. The book contains the most comprehensive explanation of human physiology and the rational principles of hygiene ever published. Illustrated with over 300 engravings—a complete medical library in one volume. No other medical book in the English language ever had such an enormous sale. 680,000 copies were sold at \$1.50 each. Dr. Pierce is now distributing uting a new free edition of half a million opies. A copy will be sent absolutely free anyone who will send to the World's ispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. The present edition is in all respects the same as that sold at \$1.30 except only that it is bound in strong manife

paper covers instead of cloth.